NEUROLOGICAL TABLE,

EXHIBITING A VIEW OF THE NERVES OF THE HEAD.

Dedicated to Students of Medicine.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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NO.	ORIGIN.	COURSE, RELATION, &c.	DISTRIBUTIONS AND CONNEXIONS.	FUNCTION.	COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.	SYNONYMA.
FIRST PAIR.	rior lobe of the brain.	or be, divides into numerous filaments, soft pulpy and triangular, lying over the cribriform plate, of the ethmoid bone,	tum, lies between the periosteum and membrane the other passes through the cribriform plate, on	to the brain, the impressions made by odorous bodies; whence the sensa-	In the Mammalia the same origin, distribution, communication and use, allowing for difference of size and variation of structure. In birds passes in a distinct canal to the cavity of the nose. In reptiles, much the same as in birds. In fishes, as the skate and shark, so large at their origin as to resemble the anterior lobes of the brain; forming a large bulb at their roots from which the nerve passes towards the nares. In some fishes slender at first, afterwards forming a large ganglion which is separated by a cribriform membrane from the nostril through which it passes to the nose. In osseous fishes, long, slender; surrounded by a cartilage or membrane. The Genera Gadus and Cyprinus have a peculiar ganglion at the nasal extremity, partly cineritious.	Carunculæ ma- millares. 8th pair. Spigel.
SECOND PAIR.	From the posterior part of the optic thalami; and from the tubercula quadrigemina or nates.	the tuber cinereus; then circling around the crura cerebri, a division stretches as far back as the testes; a connexion also exists between the posterior tubercle of the thalamus opticus and nates.	Gradually approaching as they advance to- wards the sella turcica, they unite just before the infundibulum; afterward separate into two bran- ches, which enter the orbits by the foramina op- tica, and are expanded to form the retina within the globe of the eye, passing through the lamen cribrosum.	the impressions made by light; whence the sensation of seeing.	In Mammalia generally as in man; in the hare and rabbit perforates the sclerotis and choroides undivided, forming a sort of cup from whose edges the retina rises, having transverse medullary fibres in it. In birds it is difficult to distinguish any union; each nerve passes through a sheath of the sclerotic coat, then forms a round white line, whence grows the retina. In reptiles, the optic nerve forms a tubercle which sends off the retina. In fishes, especially of the osseous kind, the nerves cross each other without uniting; that from the right side of the brain going to the left eye, and that from the left to the right eye. I have observed the same fact in the snapping turtle. In some fishes these nerves are fibrous, in others laminated.	Nervus visivus seu visorius.
THIRD PAIR.	From the internal margin of the crura cerebri, and the perforated medullary matter betwixt the crura. Sometimes by two filaments, more com-	forward, they go under the anterior point of the tentorium, by the side of the caver- nous sinus passing through the foramen la- cerum anterius. In the skull they lie be- tween the posterior artery of the cerebrum and anterior of the cerebellum.	of the optic nerve; then this branch terminates in three which go to the adductor, rectus inferior.	to the muscles of the eye nervous power, and subject them to the influence of the will.	In Mammalia the third pair goes through a hole appropriated to it, where there is no sphenoid fissure, either singly or in company with some of the other nerves of the eye, and is distributed as in man. In birds as in mammalia. In reptiles corresponding generally to those of birds and mammalia. In fishes nearly as in the others. In Mammalia, as in man. In Birds, the same. In Reptiles, simi-	
PAIR.	monly by one undivided root, which emerges from betwixt the medullary lamina of the cerebellum, or valvula Vieussenii and the	ter a long course, pierces the dura mater be-	muscle of the eye. Sometimes they communicate with branches of the fifth pair, going to the nose.	muscle which rolls	lar. In Fishes, nearly the same.	nates oritur Eustach: minor propago Stii paris; i. e. 5ti recentiorum, Vesalii. 9um par Columb: et Cortes.
	varolii in two portions; the anterior small and somewhat elevated above the other; the	petrosa; is here finally attached to the D. M. forming a flat irregular plexus called the Gasserian ganglion, whence it sends	through the foramen rotundum; and the third goes to the lower jaw and tongue through the fo-	ing various muscles, serves the same purpose to the nerves of the head that the sympathetic nerve does to the rest of the body. The nerves of GUSTATION are branches of this pair.	In Mammalia, as in the human species, divided into three branches, larger or smaller, according to the difference of form. In carnivorous animals, as the tiger, the 2d and 3d portions are remarkably large. In birds similarly divided, the branches to the beak correspond to those about the jaws in mammalia; the branches to the inside of the nose very large in such as seek food in water, mud, &c. In reptiles as in mammalia. In fishes, the 5th pair rises from tubercles behind the cerebellum, which are very large in the ray; divides into three branches, and they are distributed in a mode analagous to the other genera. In the skate the third branch suddenly disappears on the mucous ducts which issue as from a centre at the outer and back part of the eye.	low. Stium par Fal- lopii et Vesalii. Ner- vus anonymus trige- minus.
	rolii and medulla oblongata; variously described by authors. It may be said to arise from the corpora pyramidalia; sometimes by two branches, which do not unite until they are entering the cavernous sinus.	above and sometimes below the basilar ar- tery; penetrates the dura mater by the side	The sixth pair enter the orbit by the foramen lacerum, along with the third, fourth and first branch of the fifth. Pierces the abductor muscle of the eye, before it is finally distributed to its substance.	To communicate to the abductor mus-	In Mammalia, as in man. In Birds, the same. In Rentiles, the	Par oculis prospiciens: 8vum par; Bauhini. oculo-musculaires, ou moteurs externes de Winslow. Radix gracilior paris 5ti, i. e. 7i recentiorum, Vesalius. 4tum par Fallopii.
	Arises from the posterior and lateral part of the pons varolii; by two fasciculi, aris-	The portio dura in passing from the brain to the internal auditory foramen is lodged in the fore part of the auditory nerve as in a groove.	and ear, covered by the parotid gland. Ville passing through the temporal bone receives re-	supplies the face and upper part of the neck. The portio mollis is the proper nerve of hearing.	In Mammalia, as in man; the portio dura differs according to the form and extent of the different parts of the face on which it is dispersed. The portio mollis, as in man. In Birds, the portio dura is proportionally small. The portio mollis is of great size, and goes to the labyrinth in many branches. In Reptiles, similar. In Fishes, the portio dura is large in the Cartilaginous, and comes off from the brain quite distinct from the auditory. The portio mollis lies so near the fifth pair as to appear to be a branch of that pair. In the cartilaginous, as the skate, it passes into the ear by a single foramen; in the osseous, as the Cod, where the ear is in the same cavity as the brain; the nerve is directly dispersed on that organ.	Le petit sympathique Winslow. Nervus communicans faciei. Portio dura. Distinctus a molli nervus. Fallop.
	brain of three 3 Spinal accessory portions. nerves. Taken altogether they arise from the superior and lateral part of the medulla oblongata.	2d. Is composed of 10 or 12 very small filaments which are sometimes united into three or four fasciculi, sometimes they arise in a double series like the nerves of the spine.	1st. Is distributed on the upper part of the throat and tongue, terminating with the branches of the 5th, 8th and 9th pairs. 2d. Is the great and important division of the 8th pair, it sends branches to all the upper parts of the throat, then continues its course towards the chest betwixt the carotid artery and jugular vein in the same sheath sends nerves to the lungs,	Its great office is to supply the sto- mach and lungs.	In Mammalia, nearly as in man. In Birds, the same. In Reptiles, similar. In Fishes, the eighth pair is remarkable on account of its great size and distribution. It is divided into three portions, one going directly to the branchiæ; the second to the muscles of the tongue and esophagus, and the third extends under the skin as far as the tail.	thique, Winslow. Nervus sextus, Ga- leni etc.
NINTH	By several filaments from between the	3d. Comes up from the spine to join the par vagum, it begins by small twigs from the posterior roots of the 4th, 5th, 6th and even 7th cervical nerves. The nerve passes through the anterior	to the stomach and diaphragm, communicates with the other nerve at the top of the throat, and with the great sympathetic. It gives off a branch under the occipital branch	To supply the	In Mammalia, nearly as in man. In Birds, the same. In Rep-	
	ments pierce the dura mater separately;	receiving branches from the first cervical nerve.—It communicates with the eighth pair, spinal accessory, sympathetic, cervical phrenic, and with the branches of the	of the carotid artery, called DESCENDENS ONI, which goes to the muscles of the front of the ck. The great trunk of the nerve goes to the muscles of the tongue, lower jaw, and sub-muscles of the tongue. It terminates by numerous filames in the tongue.	tongue, and commu- nicate the influence of the will. Some	tiles, similar. In Fishes, appears to be wanting.	dium vel nervus lingualis medius. Haller, Sæmmering. The hypoglossal, sublingual or gustatory. 7um par Vesalii etc.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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SYNONYM	COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.	. SCNCTION.	MONS.	DISTRIBUTIONS AND CONNE	COURSE, RELATION, &c.	ORIGIN.	NO.
Caruncules ma- millares. 8th pair. Spigel.	In the deminator is some origin, distribution, communication and use, allowing for inference of size and variation of structure. An object passes in a distinct canal to the cavity of the work. An replifes, much the same as in birds. In fishes, as the skate and shork, so large at their origin as to resemble the autorior lober of the brain forming a large bulb at their roots from which the period passes rewards the norse. In some fishes slender at first, afterwards tarning a large ganglion which is separated by a criminor membrane from the north through which it passes to the now. In oscous labers, long, slender, satrounded by a cartillage or necessaries. The teneral long, slender, satrounded by a cartillage or necessaries. The teneral for the anal Criminal baye a pertiture ganglion at the mass extremity.	to the brain, the ita- pressions made by odorous bodies; whosee the sensa- tuen of smell.	ocambinates a plate; on the piem- ate tozeth-	 tum, lies between the pariesterm and wither other passes through the cribi-form. its lateral and outer part and is spent to 	or give, divides into numerous filaments, self polity and triangular, tring over the triangler manifely bone, the selection plate, of the selection bone, where the historian to the triangle in two	corpus siriatopo. 2d. From the receivillary part of the ante- rior lobe of the brain.	FIRST
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Cortas. Trijumeaux Wing-	In Mountain, as in the human species, divided into three branches.	Rosidos supply-			orbic. Peace forward and downward, enters		HIVI
ingli et Vendii. Nar- vus anonymus trige- minus.	torger or smaller, according to the orderence of home, to cornivor rous animals, as the figure the 2d and 3d portions at scuarkilly large. In hirds similarly divided, the branches to the brack correspond to those about the laws in magnetism; the branches to the lossed of the nose very large in such as seek had in water, while &c. In resident as in manufalia. In fakes, the 5th pair rise strong therefies behind the exceletions which are very large in the river the father into the correlption of the father beauty since the other backs, and they are divitibuled in a mode shall but the other controls which issue as from a centre at the outer and best the nameous duris which issue as from a centre at the outer and best	serves the same pur- pose to the nerves of the head that the sympathetic nerve these to the real of hotoday, Thenerves of characters are branches of thisir.	West of the control o	farough the feranen relaminate and		varieti in two portions; the authrior small and somewhat elevated above the other; the	
cions: Svum par; f Euchiek oculo-uns- culaices, on moteors externs de More- fom, Rudix gracifier parls age, i. e. Ti re-		To communicate to the color to	and area or muscle ted 13 to	increase, slong with the third, fourth or and the ablances of the ablances of the special file mally distributed the special s	above and sometimes below the basilar ar- ievy to everates the intramator or the side of the private since the new the side of the constal artery, desceptls with it quill they are joined by a hearth of the viding neixel these together for a the origin of the	roln and medulla oblongers; variously de- scribed by nuthers. It may be said to arise from the corpota peramidaira; somerimes by two branches, which do not unite writh they are entering the cavernous sings.	
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notes or guera.		serve of gustation.		The state of the s	The state of the s	2. 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1

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